stated, are: (1) Six noddies, "marked characteristically and individually with oil paints," were put on board the laboratory launch bound for Key West; two, liberated when 19.5 statute miles distant, returned to their marked nests in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours after they were released; two were liberated at a distance of 44.75 statute miles and returned to their nests in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours after their release; two were liberated at Key West, 65.8 statute miles distant, and reached their nests, one 11 hours later and the other about 23 hours later, night intervening when the birds probably did not attempt to fly.

(2) Three noddies and two sooties, captured and marked, and their nests likewise marked, were taken, June 13, via Key West, to Cape Hatteras and liberated 12 miles east of the Cape. Several days after the marked sooties were found at their nests, and a few days later one of the noddies was seen attempting to alight on its nest, but its mate, having formed new 'affiliations', this was not permitted. Dr. Watson states that he has no doubt the other two noddies returned to the island and were likewise not permitted to return to their nests. The distance in a direct line from Bird Key to Cape Hatteras is about 850 statute miles, and by way of the coast about 1080 statute miles. The birds were thus taken hundreds of miles to the northward of their normal range, yet were able to return quickly to their nests on Bird Key.

(3) On July 8, two noddies and two sooties, marked for identification, were taken to Havana; they were released on the 11th, and reached Bird Key on the following day. The birds were in such poor physical condition from the strain of caring for their nearly full-grown young that it was decided not to take them further away before releasing them.

In the present connection there is space merely to call attention to Dr. Watson's interesting experiments with young terns in learning the 'problem box' and the 'maze,' which are of special interest to the psychologist rather than to the ornithologist. Dr. Watson's paper, as amply shown above, is noteworthy from the double viewpoint of ornithology and psychology; it is a detailed and continuous study of the activities of two species of a very interesting group of birds during nearly the entire season of reproduction. The accompanying eleven plates illustrate the nesting attitudes of the old birds, young of various ages of both species, groups of nesting sooties, flashlight pictures, to show the possibility of studying the behavior of the birds at night, the character and grouping of the nests of the noddies, and the group activities of both sooties and noddies.— J. A. A.

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